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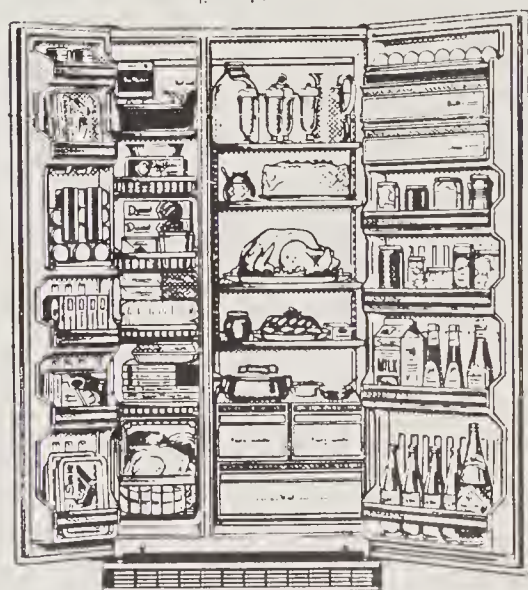


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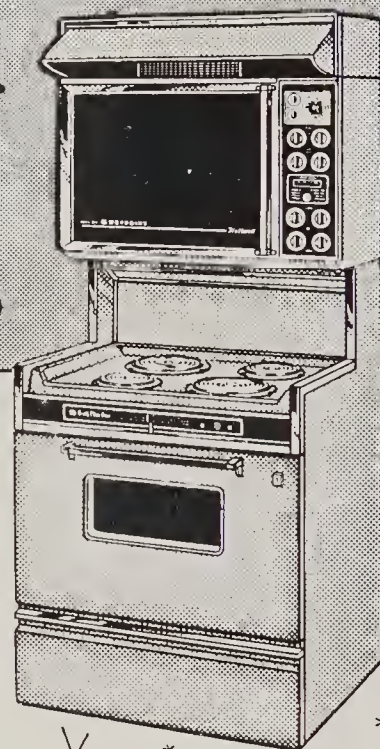
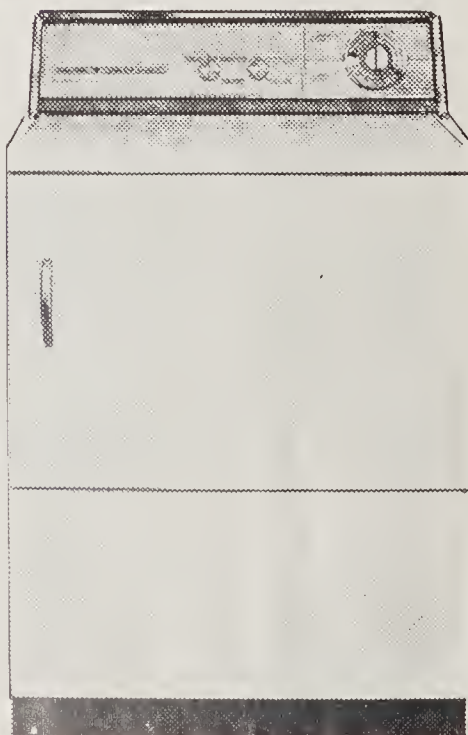
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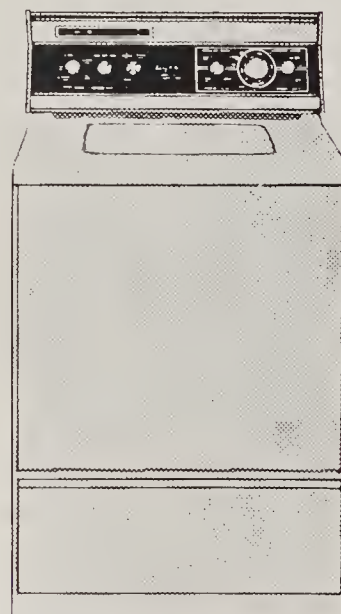
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Hotpoint

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 23, No. 9, September, 1968

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COVER—Mars Hill College campus in Modison County is illustrative both of the high quality of educational opportunities provided by small colleges in North Carolina and of the service provided by North Carolina's electric membership corporations. Served by French Broad EMC, Mars Hill is shaping the futures of 14,000 students. A special feature in this issue presents the case for it and other small colleges like it.

This month . . .

- 4 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
 - 6 SMALLER MAY BE BETTER
 - 8 COUNTIES IN TROUBLE
 - 12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
 - 16 PROFILE
 - 22 HALE
-

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 66 CENTS PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1968 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

Bigger Doesn't Mean Best

September is the sunset of vacation-time and the sunrise of the student's year.

It's the ending of the summer season and the dawning of the learning season. It's the time when the earth turns in the autumnal equinox and the child turns from play to purpose.

And this September as new first graders take the first step in the long march towards education, thousands of North Carolina boys and girls in their teens will take the first step in higher education. Many will find the transition from high school to college hard.

Higher education has become by necessity on many campuses a mass production process sometimes directed more to eliminating the unqualified and unprepared than to inspiring each new freshman to do his best. Enrollments at the more prestigious colleges and universities have reached the point that faculties and facilities are unable to accommodate the crush of young people clamoring for attention and space. Many boys and girls who might otherwise succeed and who in later life still may overcome the handicap find they cannot keep pace and either fail in their studies or barely muddle through.

This need not be. It certainly need not be the case in North Carolina. There are in our state many small colleges, private colleges and church-related colleges which still are able to treat each student as an individual rather than as merely another name on a class roster. In addition, we have in North Carolina a system of excellent community colleges and technical institutes.

If high school students who are entering their junior and senior years this September would consider the many advantages the small colleges offer in shaping their educational futures, many of them might find among these colleges greater opportunities at costs they can better afford.

It is not a case of taking the second best but of making the most of what you hope to gain from college. For all the thousands of students crowding onto the campus of the universities, the luckiest may be those boys and girls who recognize that bigger doesn't mean best.

—Jim Chaney



TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

Who Will Protect the Public if The Public Won't Protect Itself

IF EVER THERE WAS a reason for you to invest \$1, you have it now. By taking immediate action against CP&L, which was followed by action of other groups, the rural electric co-ops have at least stalled the ability of Carolina Power and Light Company to unload its surtax on consumers. This service to all consumers already can be measured in hundreds of thousands of dollars, since CP&L proposed to make the rate increase retroactive to January. At this writing, it can't take effect earlier than September.

Because of their intervention, the co-ops established among other things that the proper forum for wholesale customers (which co-ops are) was in the Federal Power Commission. This probably legally removes them from the N.C. Utilities Commission as a battleground, and it may very well remove the only effective opponent to the rate increase, from the standpoint of CP&L's residential customers. Under the law, if the co-ops' wholesale rates aren't subject to N.C. Utilities Commission jurisdiction, then the co-ops' would legally have no standing as an intervenor in the state case. If the co-ops are removed from the scene, who then remains to represent the customers of CP&L, whom the company proposes to tax?

The customers themselves. As Tom Eller, a member of the Utilities Commission, once observed, no single ratepayer can afford to spend several thousand dollars to save 25 cents a month on his electric bill; but together, electric customers could afford to make such an investment.

The N.C. Consumers Council represents customers of CP&L, and other utilities, and we believe it to be legally capable of fighting a case before the Utilities Commission. All it needs is money. Individual membership is \$1 a year. You can have a voice against the abuses of monolithic monopolies if you make this investment, and get your friends to do the same.

Send \$1, your name and address, and request membership, to:
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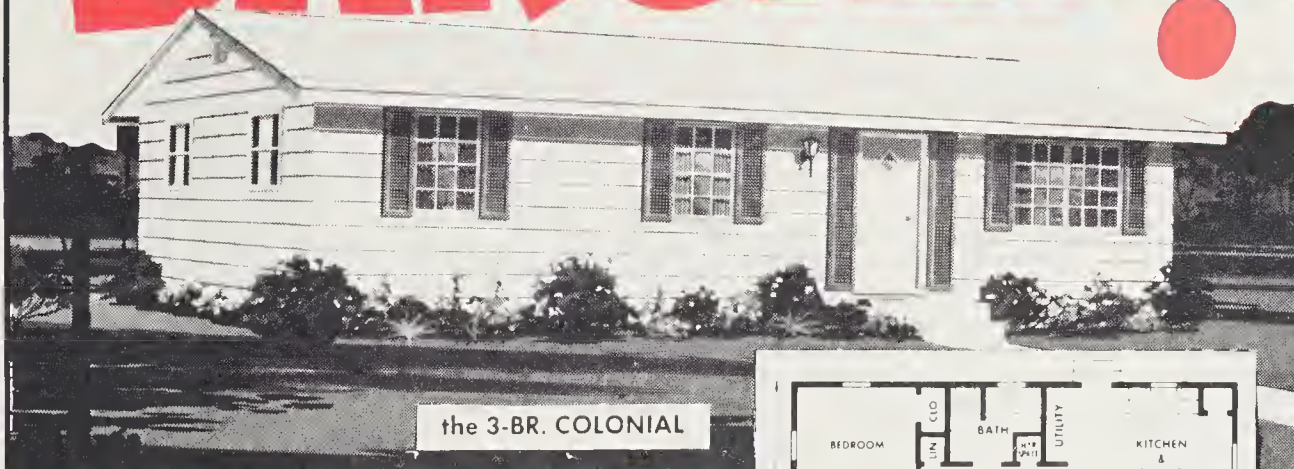
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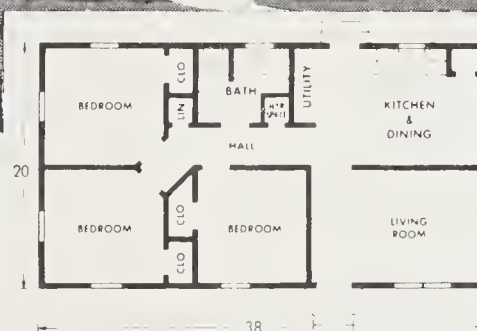
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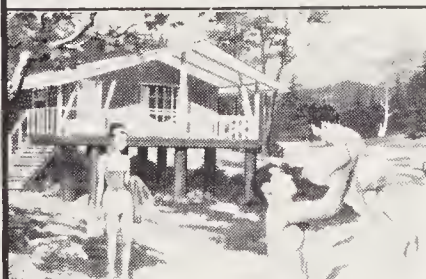
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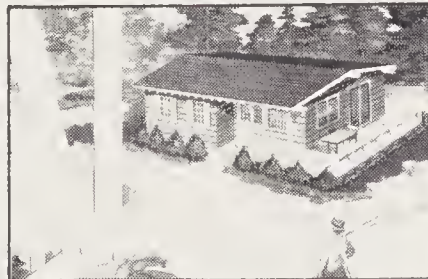
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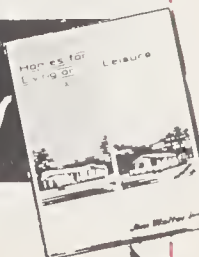
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Campus scene at Mars Hill College: At big schools, the student doesn't have as much chance to know or become known.

A Smaller College for Bigger Growth

By Walter P. Smith

In a time when too many equate bigger with better, the small college is gaining growing acceptance as the school for students who eschew being lost in the madding crowd. North Carolina has many excellent small colleges and community colleges where young men and women can find room for personal as well as intellectual growth. Mars Hill College, served by French Broad EMC, is such a place and the story of its qualities speaks not only for it but for all the small colleges in the state which put quality above size.

Small colleges have an appeal for many young people which larger institutions lack. There is something attractive about being part of a student body in which you are known as a person and, in turn, know most of your fellow students and the faculty.

With 1,400 students Mars Hill College in Madison County is a friendly place with many an enticement for students who want both a good education and a satisfying college experience. There is a depth of concern among most of the students at Mars Hill not often found among the thousands on the big campus.

Too, Mars Hill is a college which proudly proclaims its

Christian principles, identifies itself as a place where the dignity of the individual is appreciated and love of one's fellow men is a serious idea. High standards of personal conduct are expected of both students and faculty members.

In recent years the size of the faculty has increased by nearly 50 percent. As a result, the average age has been reduced. Today it is fair to characterize the teaching staff as a well-trained, youthful group with creative ideas, Christian ideals, enthusiasm and modern teaching methods.

For example, Dr. Richard Hoffman, 36, is guiding 25 juniors and

seniors through a fascinating new program in political science. They spend several weeks in the classroom studying political science and textbook theories. Then they move out into various levels of local government to see from a practical standpoint just how city councils, boards of county commissioners, community action agencies, etc., operate.

This innovative program was initiated in August under a grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation of Winston-Salem.

Mars Hill has always served young people of its immediate area. The school was founded in 1856, when there were no public schools in the area; and it was founded to provide general education—reading, writing and arithmetic—as well as religious instruction. Although it draws its students from a far wider area today, the college still serves hundreds of local young people. During 1967-68, it had among its students 137 Madison County residents. Another 189 came from neighboring Buncombe County and 54 others from Yancey County, adjacent to the north. Thus, slightly more than a fourth of the student body came from the immediate area.

With its quiet-community, small-student-body, Christian-faculty characteristics, Mars Hill also attracts students from other areas of North Carolina—last year there were 957 Tar Heels enrolled—and from 21 other states and six foreign countries. As a result the student body is an interesting blend of ethnic,

cultural and social backgrounds. Such diversity contributes greatly to the total education of the students.

A junior college of wide and envied reputation for 41 years, Mars Hill became a senior college in 1963 and awarded its first degrees to 146 students in May 1964. An energetic, youthful new president, Dr. Fred Bentley, assumed leadership of the college in mid-1966; and in late 1967 the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools recognized Mars Hill with full accreditation.

Thus, the old school is poised on the threshold of what seems a promising era. "Emphasis on Excellence," a 10-year development plan, has just entered its third year. It sketches guidelines for development of the academic and spiritual facets of the college as well as the physical facilities.

A multi-million dollar classroom-administration building is on the drawing board. When it is completed, the college will have a 150-acre campus equipped with 20 major buildings and surrounded by majestic mountain grandeur.

Enrollment is presently being limited to 1,400-1,500 while the academic program is being enriched and strengthened, the faculty is being expanded and improved and the final facilities of the building program are being completed. Perhaps in three to five years it will be allowed to rise gradually to 1,800 to 2,000, but the administrative officials of the college consider it highly de-

sirable to keep the enrollment relatively small.

In earlier times Mars Hill's secluded setting in the mountains, away from the distractions of urban life, was considered one of its primary assets. Parents sent their sons and daughters to the college, knowing there would be little else for them to do but study.

In recent years, however, more and more Americans have flocked to the cities. Attitudes have changed radically as to what setting is best for the most effective college experience. Involvement rather than isolation is the keyword in education. Mars Hill College has tried to cling to the best aspects of its heritage while changing to meet the demands of a new day.

More and more Mars Hill students are getting out into the surrounding towns and cities, becoming involved in the social life, the business affairs, the civic endeavors, the church life. As a result, the college has been drawn into a closer relationship with its neighbors. Where once the relationship was almost exclusively between the school and the Baptist churches of the immediate area, the college now enjoys a wider, more productive relationship with other groups, including local governments, civic organizations, business leaders, etc. As a result, Mars Hill College has a greater opportunity to live out its Christian ideals and to exert a deeper influence on the people of its area.

(Walter P. Smith is director of the Division of Public Information for Mars Hill College.)



Mars Hill at commencement time: Thousands of leading Americans have been proud to be the alumni of small colleges.

Mounting Needs Tax County Finances

Tar Heels can take pride that most of the State's 100 county governments are striving to further economic development by planning the additional facilities and services necessary to stimulate growth. But the plans can't be translated into water systems, rural fire protection and better rural programs unless the counties can master the financial problems involved and win your support of equitable means of providing additional revenues.

A crisis looms for North Carolina's 100 counties.

It is developing out of the cross currents of rising costs and mounting needs.

It is developing because good citizens like you want and need more and better public facilities and services and because nobody feels he should be taxed more to pay the additional expenses.

It's a crisis that cannot be escaped unless county governments can find better ways to increase income faster than outgo, and it will not be forestalled by unrealistic economies.

In Raleigh, at the offices of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, John T. Morrissey, Sr. and L. P. Zachary view the counties' dilemma with understandable concern.

Morrissey is, and has been since September 1965, general counsel and executive secretary of the association. Zachary, the association's assistant executive secretary, is former county manager of Anson County.

The key factors, as they see them, are inflation, pressures for more services, increasing activities which require more employees, and the necessity of raising county employees' pay scales to keep pace with other salary levels.

The principal factor is the growing pressure for more services.

"Many counties," Morrissey pointed out, "are now being called upon to perform the same kind and level of services that traditionally have been provided by the cities."

As rural North Carolina becomes more urbanized, pressures are building for garbage collection and disposal, water and sewer services, ambulance service, hospitals and clinics, better libraries and a host of other services and facilities that people once expected only if they lived in town.

"There's a terrific pressure for new services," Morrissey and Zachary said. "Some of them are mandated by the State. Others are required by increasing public needs."

Take garbage collection for example. Who, ten years ago, would have imagined it would become a serious problem for county governments? It is a serious problem now. "The idea is spreading like wildfire," Morrissey said, "particularly in the more urban counties."

One county, Anson (where Pee Dee EMC is a leader in development activities), already has a countywide water system under construction. Others have been appropriating money, under a 1955 Act permitting such county expenditures, for the extension of municipal water systems into outlying rural sections.

Although Anson is the only county to actually get a countywide water system into the construction stage, 74 counties now are working with the U.S. Farmers Home Administration (through the TAP program described in an earlier issue of *The Carolina Farmer*) on plans for rural water and sewer systems.

And North Carolinians today are expecting the counties to do more about education. The public school system must be improved to provide equal opportunities for all North Carolina's children wherever they may live. This means more must be spent for new and better buildings and facilities.

A greater demand for education beyond the high school is creating greater interest in community colleges and technical institutes. Counties which are not already participating in such programs eventually will have to or at least support provisions for local ex-

tension units of these institutions.

The new district court system also must be considered. It is requiring expenditures for additional courtrooms and related facilities. Twenty-two counties came under the system in the original group in December 1966. Sixty-one others will come under it this December. The other 21 must do so by December 1970.

But, some taxpayers argue, counties would be able to make ends meet if they weren't spending so much money on welfare. Counties are paying heavily for public welfare, but what they pay is more than offset by the federal money that goes into their welfare programs and which, when spent by the poor, adds to the counties' economy.

No, North Carolina's counties aren't wasting money on welfare. Actually, the number of people on welfare in North Carolina is down and welfare payments—despite 16 years of rising prices—still are fixed to 1952 subsistence levels.

Even the cost of arresting people and keeping them in jail is causing financial headaches for county commissioners. The new minimum jail standards that have been adopted by the state mean additional money will have to go into improving North Carolina's many sub-standard jails and lock-ups.

And recreation: More and more counties are finding they must provide public recreation facilities. And more of them are having to spend more for airports and for such intangibles as economic development.

And hospitals and clinics: They represent increasing expenditures not only for buildings and facilities but to cover the rising costs of medical care as well.

The members of North Carolina county boards of commissioners have been struggling with financial problems for years. They have used all the traditional methods of increasing county revenues such as re-evaluating property and raising tax rates. But there are limits as to how much taxpayers are willing and

able to pay under such levies. When property values are set too high and tax rates become excessive, development is retarded—and development is essential if the tax base is to increase and the economy of the counties is to grow.

Some counties hope for relief through legislation to permit counties to levy sales taxes. The 1967 General Assembly approved such provisions for Mecklenburg County but drew the line against a statewide bill for all 100 counties. Perhaps, now that Mecklenburg has put a toe in the door, the next General Assembly may permit other counties similar authority.

Until other sources of needed revenue are made available to counties, property will bear an increasing burden of taxation. Many rural property owners already have felt the upward pressures of property revaluation which is required by law every eight years.

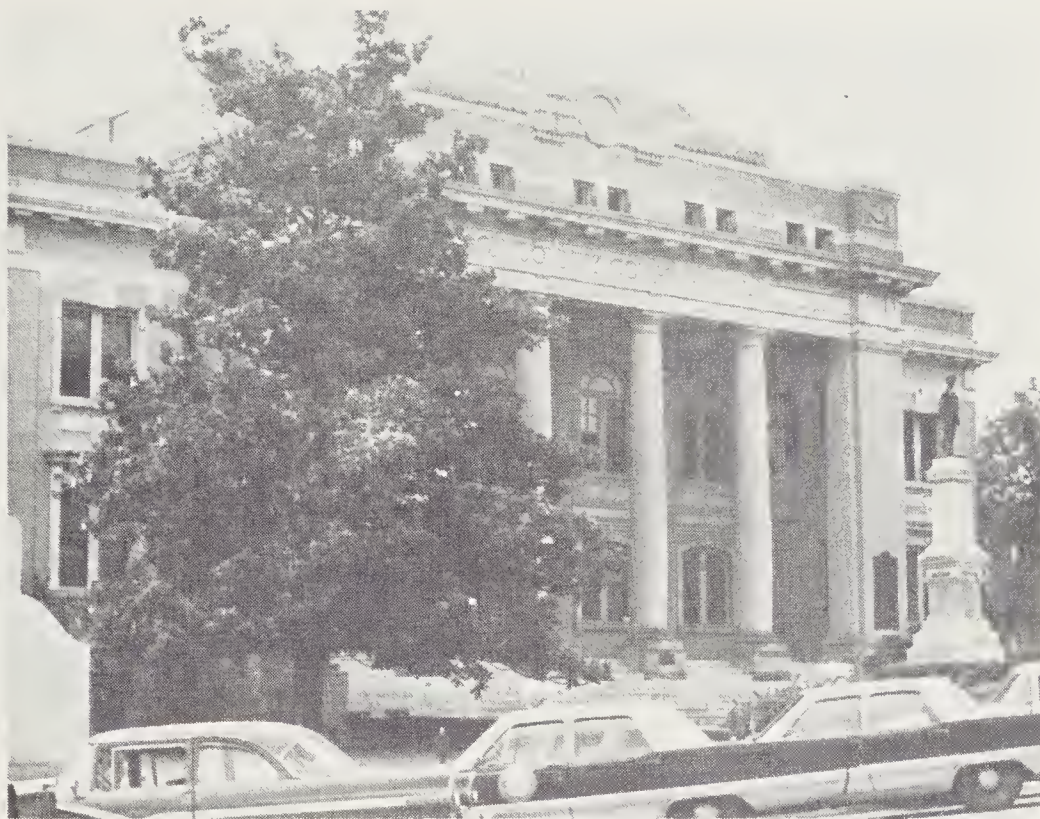
Prior to 1960, many counties postponed revaluation, some for years and years, but the 1959 General Assembly set a schedule for each of the counties to follow. Today, all 100 counties have completed a revaluation since 1960, and those which first revalued in 1960 must begin again under the eight-year cycle.

While the purpose of revaluation is to bring up to date the values set at the last revaluation, equalization of values as between properties is most important. Most counties have gained additional revenues through revaluation simply because the old values were so out of date. The new values are more realistic and greater equity results from the "equalization" factor.

Once values have been equalized, counties cannot expect the same increase in the tax base over the next eight years as was experienced in the past eight years. They will have to rely on the real growth and development of the county as well as on higher tax rates to raise the money needed to pay for the kind of county services that you, the taxpayer, expects.

But full relief can't come and won't come until people fully realize that county government problems are their problems.

And the questions finally must be answered by taxpayers like



Anson County Courthouse: Others now are following Anson's lead in water systems.

you.

As Morrissey puts it, "You've got a pretty hard nut to crack."

"The question," he said, "is simply how much of our wealth are we willing to devote to the public sector? And how can the increased revenues be provided most equitably?"

Public officials, he said, cannot wait until crisis forces action. "Public officials," he pointed out, "have an obligation to look ahead."

What is the most equitable way of providing the increased revenues counties must have to provide for increasing public needs?

Morrissey and Zachary don't pretend to hold the secret.

"I suppose in an academic sense," Morrissey observed, "all taxes are paid from income. We sometimes delude ourselves into thinking this is not so but in the end the money comes out of your pocket. . . .

"But the revenues must be provided if services and facilities are to be provided.

"The alternative is stagnation.

"The counties that make the provisions will get the growth which in turn will provide them with increased revenues.

"The others will wither. People not only will not come there; those who are there will not want to

stay."

The counties' problems would be grave by any standards, but influences and forces working today complicate them even more.

On the one hand, there's the decline in North Carolina's traditional agricultural economy. Many people are moving from rural areas in some sections of the state, and county governments in these sections are faced not only with a decline in revenues but a loss of potential leaders and community developers as young people migrate to seek greater opportunities. And as farm earnings shrink, farmers logically protest against tax systems which value their land by what it might bring if sold and developed rather than by what it is worth to them.

On the other hand, there's the problem of rural poverty.

Grave as the counties' dilemma is, there are bright spots. Morrissey said one was the creation by the last Legislature of the Local Government Study Commission.

"Some people are concerned and are working," he said.

"The greatest obstacle is public apathy.

"The counties have a job to do.

"It's a job of educating the public. An informed citizen is the basis of good government."

—Jim Chaney

An Agreement to Look Ahead Together

Hard-Hitting Speech, Far-Reaching Accord

A U.S. Senator who dares speak up against Big Money gave North Carolinians a close-up view of how private power companies are growing fat on their monopolies.

Senator Lee Metcalf told representatives of North Carolina's 32 electric membership corporations, 70 electric cities and consumer groups that the IOUs, as he called the investor-owned utilities, don't want people to know the facts.

"They fear the facts . . .," he said, "But the word is getting around that some basic things are wrong with our regulatory system."

Metcalf, a Montana lawyer whose book "Overcharge" exposed the high profits electric companies are making, spoke at a meeting sponsored by the North Carolina Municipally Owned Electric Systems Association August 3 at Southern Pines.

In a history-making agreement announced at the meeting, electric co-ops and the electric cities joined forces for a study looking towards the building of their own generation and transmission facilities. C. E. Viverette, vice president of N.C. Electric Membership Corporation, and Mayor J. Garner Bagnal, president of N.C. MOESA (ElectriCities), said the agreement stood to assure the two million North Carolinians served by EMCs and municipalities of adequate, dependable electricity at the lowest possible cost.

Senator Metcalf said locally-owned, locally-managed electric systems like those of the EMCs and municipalities are yardsticks for measuring the excesses of the IOUs.

"Consumer-owned systems provide competition for the giant utility monopolies," he said. "In them, consumer-control keeps the rates down. Regulation was instituted to protect the customers served by the private system."

"Regulation is ineffective in most states because we legislators gave the regulatory com-



Cities' Bagnal, Senator Lee Metcalf and Co-ops' Viverette at Southern Pines.

missions too much to do and too little to do it with . . ."

"I want to modernize utility regulation, not nationalize investor-owned utilities," he said. "If the IOUs want me to cease my efforts to bring the regulatory system into the Age of Automation, all they have to do is to give each customer a vote—as municipal and cooperative power systems do."

Commenting on the Carolina Power & Light Company petition for a rate increase, he said:

"As I read this petition, I could visualize a hand-wringing session of Carolina's board of directors. Would they have to cut back on political ads . . . which they put in 109 papers on the eve of the 1964 elections—just as Montana-Dakota Utilities did in my state?"

"Would they have to curtail their weekly mailings of editorials to editors in North and South Carolina, editorials attacking municipalities, cooperatives and the anti-poverty program?"

"Would they have to reduce their support for . . . the IOU-sponsored factory of right-wing literature . . . ?"

"In view of Carolina's statement that its earnings are less than those earned by comparable businesses," I thought it interesting that First National City Bank (of New York) reported that utilities on the average have double the return on net worth of the transportation industry which is subject to risk. The 10.9

percent return on net worth of public utilities is 30 percent higher than that of, to use a local example, the manufacturers of textile products.

"It is impossible of course to find any business as risk-free as a regulated utility. They never fail and they never fail to make money because of the favors bestowed on them by government under the regulatory system."

Metcalf said figures prepared by the Federal Power Commission from power company annual reports show CP&L has not earned less than 10 percent on its common stock equity.

"The lowest earnings for Carolina," he reported, "were 10.4 percent. That was back in 1956. The earnings went above 11 percent in 1958, above 12 percent in 1964. In 1966, they reached a new record high—13.1 percent—above the national average."

As evidence of the fat monopolies the IOUs enjoy, Metcalf noted that private power companies take an average of 16.3 cents out of each dollar of revenue as net profit. In 1967, he said, CP&L netted 17 cents out of each dollar as profit; Duke, 16.5 cents, and Virginia Electric and Power, 20.1 cents. And most of the profits, Metcalf added, leave the communities and state where the utility operates and go to New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts "where so much of the stock is held."

Dark Side of the Marketplace

Most Americans are under the impression that they are protected from buying products and services which are injurious to their health or which are threats to life itself. Most of us also assume that our laws protect the innocent who may fall prey to the unscrupulous.

Those who read Senator Warren G. Magnuson's vividly documented survey of the plight of the American consumer—"The Dark Side of the Marketplace" (Prentice-Hall Inc., 240 pages, \$5.95) will be rudely disabused of these assumptions.

Senator Magnuson (Dem., Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has been a leader in a crusade in the consumer's interest. He has recently been instrumental in the adoption of the automobile and tire safety standard legislation, the Flammable Fabric Act amendments and the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act, to mention but a few. Vast areas remain in which the consumer has no protection.

"When this book was begun," Magnuson writes in the introduction, "I had some realization of how poorly the American consumer is protected and how he is exploited by the unscrupulous and irresponsible few of the business community. But I, probably like most, had not fully felt the depth of the problem: its serious social consequences, its detrimental effect on ethical business, its viciousness among the poor, its threat to human life: in short, its true cancerous qualities in the fiber of American life.

"It is my firm conviction that the consumer, too, would be shocked and surprised if he knew how inadequately protected he is, how lax we have been in guaranteeing fair play between buyer and seller."

The senator does not generalize; he documents. His book tells the reader of elderly couples being rendered penniless and hopelessly in debt by such schemes as bait and switch advertising, chain referral selling, the free gimmick and the fear-sell. We are vividly informed of the helplessness of officials of government to halt these fleecing schemes due to pitifully inadequate laws. The prime role of consumer exploitation in the smouldering resentment which sparks riots and looting is sickeningly related in the "Shame of the Ghettos" chapter. The tale of the 56-year-old woman whose \$8.90 radio repair bill nightmarishly results in the loss of her home is typical.

North Carolina is cited as one of the 15 states especially lacking in effective consumer legislation. The spectacular support which the recently formed North Carolina Consumers Council has received indicates that consumers are becoming concerned. Ethical business has been one of the firmest supporters of the consumer movement at state and national levels. Those who read Senator Magnuson's remarkable and revealing book will find themselves tremendously educated and even more concerned. (Copies may be ordered from any good bookstore. It's not only a good book: it's a good investment.) —*Mary Kilburn, President, N.C. Consumers Council*

It Could be a North Carolina Story

There are still in North Carolina sylvan glades, mountain coves and coastal inlets happily unspoiled by man and his devastations, free of his litter and offering sanctuary for those who would escape the maddening crowd.

Ben Haas writes of such a place in "The Last Valley" (Simon and Schuster, 478 pages, \$5.95). Although Haas, a Raleigh author does not say in what state his story is set, his descriptions closely fit the still little-visited valleys and coves of Western North Carolina, and so do the circumstances of his plot.

"The Last Valley" is the story of a struggle to save Crowder Valley, its majestic virgin timber, its wild game and its quiet way of life from being condemned by a power company and flooded by a dam. It is a story, too, of a war-hero lieutenant general who returns to his native mountains to write his memoirs only to become embroiled in a controversy as fierce as any of his wars.

Haas brings all of the elements together with a vividness that makes "The Last Valley" not only a document for conservationists and a testimonial to the integrity of electric co-ops but at the same time a compelling, readable novel. Ask for it at your book store.



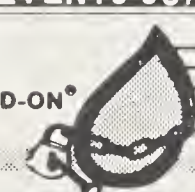
A LOVE LETTER

I love this little magazine.

Mrs. Carl C. Dunn
Rt. 3, Box 227
New Bern, N.C.

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The Breakfast Boost

*The Carolina
Homemaker*
Edited by Betty McBride

What's
your family's
excuse as
each one
rushes out
the door

without breakfast? Not enough time, not hungry, on a diet? Not eating breakfast is a bad habit—begin a good habit in September. Ignore the excuses and begin working to start your family eating a good breakfast.

It is a research fact that people who eat an adequate breakfast are more alert and get more done. Studies have shown when adults fail to eat an adequate breakfast, it results in tiredness in midmorning and an increase in accident rates in the home and in the plant.

When school-bound children skimp or skip breakfast, their output is less and their mental reactions are slower. Tests proved that when students were given an adequate breakfast, their grades and attitudes improved at school.

With our more sedentary way of life, today's breakfast does not need to be heavy to be adequate. Nutritionists still recommend the basic pattern consisting of fruit, cereal, milk, bread and spread, supplemented with eggs and breakfast meats. This can be a speedy, economical meal and at the same time appetizing and attractive.

The first rule for putting breakfast in the life of your family is attracting their attention. Have

the food out, ready, within reach. Learn to fix foods so they can be kept ready. Have the juice poured, cereal out, bread toasted, and eggs cooked. If you have to say "just a moment" when a husband or child comes through the kitchen, you sometimes have lost your breakfast customer.

The second rule for successful breakfast making is to please. Adapt the breakfast meal to suit your family's taste. You can change the stereotype breakfast.

The basic nutritional needs of breakfast are satisfied in the foods suggested by nutritionists but you can substitute. Use cheese or a cheese dish in place of eggs for protein. For the teenage sandwich eater, make breakfast an egg and sausage sandwich or bacon and tomato sandwich. Whatever your family especially likes, have it ready as a bait to catch them for breakfast. Perhaps it is hot chocolate or hot biscuits that will stop them long enough to start eating breakfast.

One breakfast food company suggested an indirect way to confront your family with the idea of breakfast. It is a project entitled "Build a Breakfast" and takes several weeks.

The first week just think small. Nothing to eat just something quick to drink—have a glass of orange juice ready for everyone. Second week add a glass of milk. Third week add food—have hot rolls ready. Fourth week add a fried egg. This is the important protein. And the fifth week add more protein, two or three sausage links. Orange juice, milk, rolls, eggs and sausage—you've built a breakfast.

Try the add-an-item-a-week strategy on your family. Use items to suit your family. It's the gradual way to start your family on a good habit for life.

Those who eat a good breakfast have a better chance to do a day's work well than those who neglect breakfast. And children are more likely to do well in studies and games.



BREAKFAST IDEAS

If breakfast seems uninteresting . . .

Mix fruits—berries with sliced peaches, for instance, or sliced bananas with oranges—for change of flavor, and when you haven't enough of one kind to go around.

To add interest to cereals, top with favorite fruits.

Sprinkle grated cheese over eggs to be baked, or combine with scrambled eggs for a different flavor treat.

Broil or fry tomatoes—red or green—and serve with bacon.

Chop cold potatoes and heat in a little fat, then scramble them with eggs.

Split leftover rolls, biscuits, muffins, or cornbread and toast in the oven. Or put crisp brown bacon between halves of toasted rolls.

Use stale bread to make an old favorite—french toast. Dip bread in mixture of egg and milk or egg and tomato juice. Brown carefully in a little fat.

If the family eats at different times . . .

Eggs can be hard cooked and bacon prepared early and left for latecomers, or cooked cereal kept hot until eaten.

Keep on hand foods that are ready to eat or require little preparation. Many fruits, juices, and cereals, for instance, can be served directly from the container in which they are bought.

If every minute counts in the morning . . .

Always have canned, frozen, or fresh citrus juice ready. Mix frozen juice ahead of time, squeeze fresh juice the night before. Store juice cold and covered for best flavor.

Use ready-to-eat cereals, which are available in a wide variety to please any appetite.

Buy precooked sausage and ham. It takes only a minute to heat these through for serving.

Served cheese or cold sliced meat as alternates for eggs.

Use instant hot beverages.

Heat quickly partially baked hot breads or canned oven-ready biscuits.

If every penny counts for breakfast food . . .

Milk comes in many forms . . . with a range in price. Evaporated milk, skim milk, and buttermilk are generally less expensive than fluid whole milk. And nonfat dry milk is an especially good buy because of its low cost.

Whole-grain and enriched cereals—particularly the kinds you cook yourself—are bargains in food value. Make them the main part of breakfast often.

Shell color doesn't affect the food value you get from eggs, so buy the less expensive ones. Another way to save is to choose lower grade eggs when they are satisfactory for the use you want to make of them. Grade A eggs, for instance are best for cooking in the shell, frying, and poaching. Grade B eggs are all right for scrambling, for omelets, and other cooking and baking.

Fresh fruits usually are good buys when they are in season locally. At other times of the year, check cost of a serving of fruit prepared in different ways—fresh, frozen, canned, dried, or as juice.

Ready-to-eat foods and those partially prepared when you buy them often cost more than the same items made at home.

If your weight's on your mind at the breakfast table . . .

Remember that it is a good idea to get about a fourth to a third of your daily calories at breakfast time.

Eat eggs, meats, cereals, milk and fruits for breakfast.

Avoid foods that pack the most calories in the least space—sweet rolls, syrups, jams and jellies.

Oops! We slipped in the July issue on the Homemaker page. In the recipe for Oatmeal Cake, 2 eggs should be in the list of ingredients.



ALBEMARLE CRAFTS

They'll all be there—the seasoned folk art craftsmen, the hobbyists, the weavers and whittlers and young people, too—for the 10th annual Albemarle Craftsman's Fair.

The Fair will be held at the National Guard Armory in Elizabeth City September 25-27. Exhibits will be open each of the three days from noon until 9 p.m.

Last year, approximately 3,000 persons representing 14 states and three foreign countries visited the 1967 fair. Fifty craftsmen displayed their crafts and their skills in 37 adult booths, in addition to 55 4-H and other young people who took part in a Youth Center program.

This year, there will be 40 adult booths with 50-60 craftsmen participating, and approximately 38 young people are expected to show their work at the 4-H and Youth Center.

The Fair is sponsored by the Extension Homemakers Clubs of the Albemarle Area of North-eastern North Carolina and the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce. It serves to encourage traditional crafts, encourage the creating of new crafts, to improve the quality of crafts produced and sold in the area and to provide an outlet for craftsmen to offer products for sale, thus increasing family income.

Mrs. M. A. Perry (shown in the photo) is a corn shuck artist. The figures and clothing in the nativity scene are made of corn shucks, the hair and beards of corn silk, the faces penciled in.

Free Patterns



BOLD AFGHAN

"Bold Braid" afghan for a man's den or the fall sports. Use 3 colors of yarn, fringe two ends.



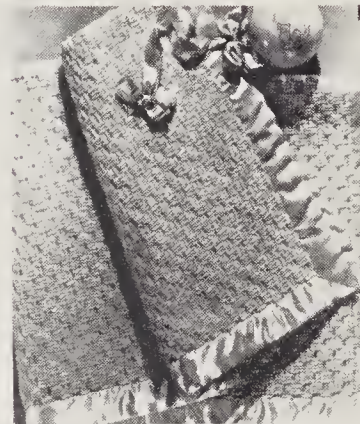
TULIP AFGHAN

Tulip afghan strikes a happy note in any room. Applique tulip motifs on the finished afghan.



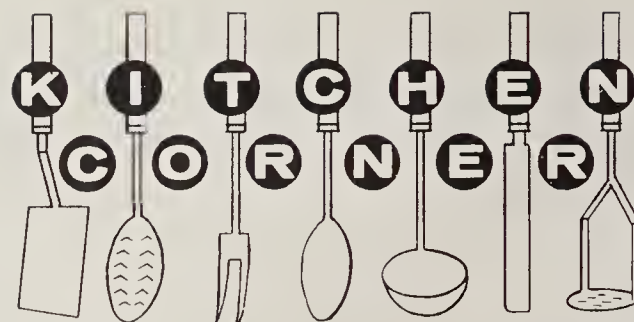
CARD PARTY AFGHAN

The "Queen of Hearts" afghan to display for card parties. Designs must be embroidered.



BABY'S BLANKET

Baby's own blanket is soft and sweet. Lovely basket weave texture is crocheted and bound.



JAM CAKE

We have selected a cake recipe this month that will be good for lunch boxes and after-school snacks. Our recipe winner this month, Mrs. Wade Groce, likes to bake cakes, especially to sell at the Woman's Club Bake Sale.

Mrs. Groce and her family live in an old colonial home built in 1879 and known as "Pudding Ridge Farm." The Groces have over 100 head of dairy cattle on the 249 acre farm. Pudding Ridge Farm is located in the Farmington Community in Davie County. Mrs. Groce says they have thoroughly enjoyed being served by Davie Electric Membership Corporation.

There are three children in the Groce family—two boys and a girl. Two of them have graduated from school and the youngest is presently a sophomore at East Carolina University. These three must be cake testers because Mrs. Groce writes that her "Jam Cake" recipe is tried and proven.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Wade Groce, Pudding Ridge Farm, Route 5, Mocksville, North Carolina 27028.

JAM CAKE

2 cups flour	1/2 cup butter
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon soda
1 cup raisins	5 tablespoons buttermilk
4 eggs	1 cup jam

Cream butter and sugar together. Add jam, raisins and beaten egg yolks. Add flour, sugar, soda and buttermilk. Fold in beaten egg whites. Place in greased floured pans. Bake at 350° for 30 minutes or until done. Use any frosting desired.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, North Carolina

This pattern offer expires
November 15, 1968.

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns).

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Bold Afghan | ☐ Card Party Afghan |
| ☐ Tulip Afghan | ☐ Baby's Blanket |

My Name is: _____

Address: _____

Comment, if Any: _____

The Name of My Electric Co-op is: _____

September's Song

The seasons in their cycle run
Quickly out of summer into fall
And quickly now the changes
come,
Bringing summer's freedoms to
an end.
Now the way turns back again
to class,
And summer's pleasure places
close,
And summer's crops are taken in.
For this is now September's reign,
The time of the autumnalequinox,
And soon, before September's
gone,
Cooling weather will foretell
Another year is racing into time.

—Jim Chaney

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10-18



4813
SIZES
9-17



4965
SIZES
12½-22½



9199
SIZES
12½-26½



9395
SIZES
2-8



4727
SIZES
10-16

Pattern No. 9267 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Pattern No. 4813 is cut in sizes 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17.

Pattern No. 4965 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.

Pattern No. 9395 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Pattern No. 9199 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½ and 26½.

Pattern 4727 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16.

Send 50 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, (Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

Woodstock's W.W. Bulluck Crowns a Career of Service



Ask Bill Bulluck how he became interested in rural electrification and he'll tell you: "Simple! I wanted electric service at my house and couldn't get it."

Not many people today can remember being without the convenience of electric service; in fact, 78 percent of the U.S. population has never lived without electricity. But Bill Bulluck and many of his neighbors around Pantego in Beaufort County remember—and they did something about it.

W. W. Bulluck has been manager of Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation in Pantego since its birth nearly 30 years ago. He was there to sign Woodstock's charter in 1941, he was the first president of the Board, and he has been the first and only manager.

William Wilkinson Bulluck was born in Rocky Mount on Feb. 10, 1903, the son of John David and Lena Wilkinson Bulluck. His father was a railroad conductor for many years and later was a farmer. Bill has one brother, John David Bulluck, Jr., who lives in Greenwich, Conn.

Bill and his parents moved to Leechville (a few miles from Pantego) in 1911. Strange circumstances brought Bill Bulluck to his new home. He recalls: "My mother wanted to move here to take care of my grandfather because his 84-year-old housekeeper decided to get married and leave."

He attended grade school in nearby Belhaven before transferring to Trinity Park School in Durhan (then a prep department of Trinity College, now known as Duke University). After finishing high school, Bill entered the University of Virginia in 1920, and after two years there transferred to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he graduated in 1926 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering.

Bill immediately went to work with General Electric in Schenectady, N.Y., and later worked with RCA in Camden, N.J. before returning to Beaufort County in

1929 at his father's death to take over the family farm.

Mrs. Bulluck, the former Mary Elizabeth Wilkinson, was born in Belhaven. "She says I used to break her toys when we were kids," Bill said. "We are 14th or 15th cousins, but I don't claim her," he adds jokingly. They were married April 12, 1929.

The Bullucks have three children—all girls: Mrs. Frank Billips of Belhaven; Mrs. Robert Williford, Jr. of Arlington, Texas; and Mrs. Robert Futrell, Jr. of Raleigh. They have seven grandchildren—four boys and three girls.

For 10 years, while Bill was farming the family's 400 acre farm, he and his neighbors tried to persuade the Town of Belhaven to extend electric service to Leechville—but with no success.

"Then in 1939 we heard about the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority," he said. "The local ladies club got people interested in the possibility of getting electricity." Bill was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate that possibility.

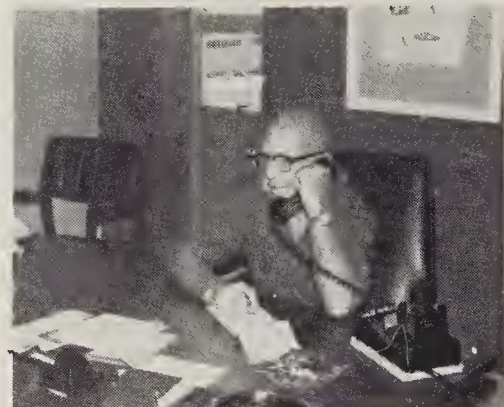
A New Day Dawned

Woodstock EMC was granted a charter in 1941, but the United States was to enter World War II the same year. Because of the resulting shortage of money and materials, Woodstock was forced to wait until 1944 to actually begin operations.

This beginning, however, was not with new lines. In the fall of 1944, the co-op purchased the Town of Pantego electric system and 3.8 miles of rural line from the Town of Belhaven. Bill recalls: "At the stroke of mid-night on Dec. 14, 1944, the switch was cut off for one minute and we hooked on." When the switch was flipped back on, Woodstock EMC was born and a new day began.

By the end of 1944, Woodstock was serving 114 members on 13 miles of line.

Bill was named "Coordinator" of the co-op until a manager could be obtained. "We couldn't find one because of the war and the salary demands," he explained.



William Wilkinson Bulluck

"I sort of fell into the job, and I've been here ever since."

And all the time Bill was "coordinating" the activities of the new-born co-op, he was still running his farm—a job he continued until a few years ago.

The truth is—and fortunately for the people around Pantego—Bill Bulluck was volunteering his time and talents as an electrical engineer for the establishment and success of the infant Woodstock.

He recalls, "I was getting paid \$50 a month and had one girl working with me. An REA representative came down and said that the manager had to make more than the girl, so I started getting \$100 a month."

A Success Story

Today, despite its rather inauspicious beginning, Woodstock EMC is an integral part of its community and a soundly organized business. The co-op has repaid \$558,000 in principal of the \$1,929,000 it has borrowed from REA, plus \$344,000 in interest and \$164,000 in prepayment ahead of schedule.

The co-op has increased to 30.4 percent its member-furnished equity capital and has assigned \$666,786 in margins as capital credits to members, and paid \$149,850 to members in cash margins.

But even more important, Woodstock has been able to provide a real service to its members by expanding its services and lowering substantially the cost of

electricity. Since 1944, the number of members has increased from 114 to over 3500. The average monthly use of electricity has climbed from 66 kilowatt hours per member in 1944 to 364 kwh.

The average monthly price paid per kwh has been reduced from 6 cents in 1944 to 2.7 cents. And since 1944, the co-op lines have increased from 13 miles to over 600 miles.

Woodstock has a nine-member board of directors: D. R. Paul of Rt. 1, Pantego, president; Cecil Lilley of Bath, vice president; Vernon C. Canady of Pantego, secretary treasurer; John R. Bishop of Rt. 1, Bath; Myron Elliott of Rt. 2, Belhaven; Eugene Credle of Rt. 1, Scranton; Wade Cutler of Rt. 1, Plymouth; Malvin R. Respass of Rt. 1, Pantego, and C.K. Cratch of Rt. 4, Washington.

Woodstock EMC serves in Beaufort, Hyde and Washington counties. It serves farms, lumber mills, schools, churches, businesses, homes and summer cottages.

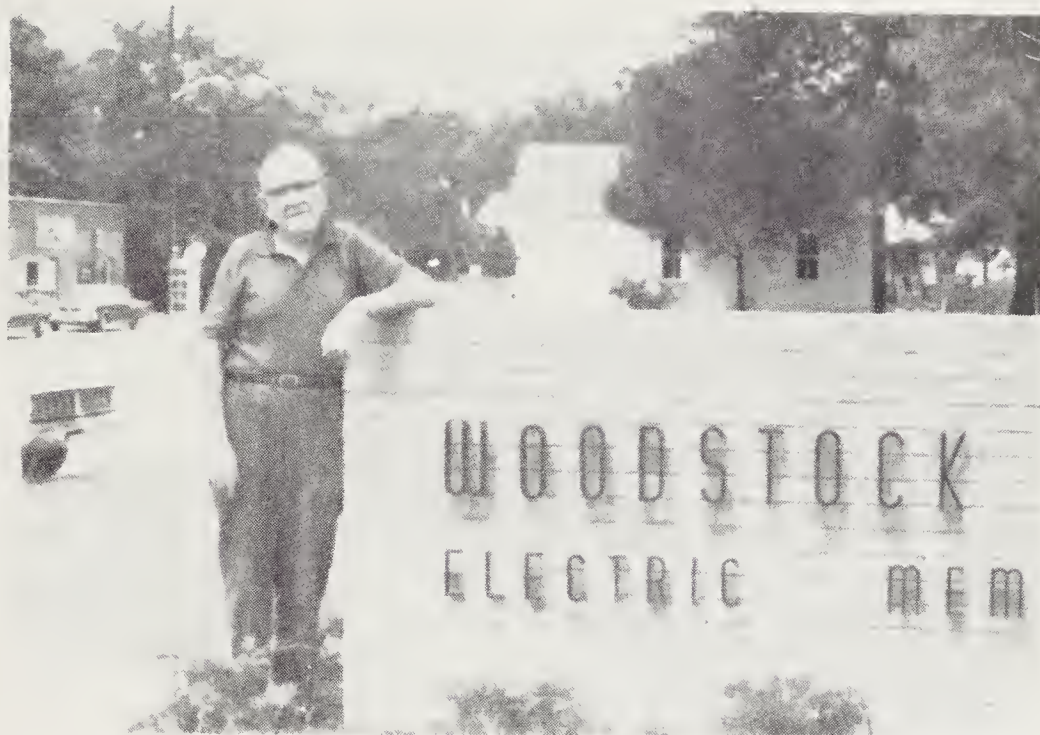
"Some of the largest farms in the state can be found in this area," Bulluck said. "One man, for example, has around 20 thousand acres." The biggest crops in the area are corn and soybeans.

Bill Bulluck has always been active in local civic affairs. He is currently vice president of the Belhaven Chamber of Commerce, and a past president. He has served as president and secretary treasurer of the Belhaven-Pantego Rotary Club and is a past chairman of the Belhaven School Board.

He'll tell you he has "too many hobbies:" radio and hi-fi sets, carpentering, hunting and model railroads.

Woodstock's presence in its service area has been felt in terms of improved living standards and in economic growth. Electricity has helped spur the growth and to create more jobs. It has enabled farmers to produce more and better crops. It has enabled the area to retain its population despite the absence of abundant industrial employment—a weakness characteristic of that section of the state.

Bill Bulluck and Woodstock EMC were instrumental, for example, in bringing a necessary luxury for many people nowadays



The names stand for community service: Bill Bulluck in front of Woodstock office.

into the area—the telephone.

"We got interested in telephones," he explained, "because we felt that with them we could render better electric service."

An organizational meeting was held early in 1950, but it was May of 1955 before Tri-County Telephone Membership Corporation became a reality, starting with 197 telephones in service.

Bill Bulluck also serves as manager of Tri-County. "REA would not approve a loan because of the small number of people," he said. "The only way the money could be obtained from REA was if Woodstock would manage and provide maintenance for the telephone co-op." Bulluck and Woodstock agreed to those conditions and today Tri-County has well over 500 telephones.

Both Woodstock EMC and Tri-County Telephone moved into a modern new headquarters at Pantego in November of 1967. Their old headquarters was in Belhaven.

People in the Woodstock service area realize and appreciate its contributions to their area. That's why many of them rallied to Woodstock's support in a hearing last spring before the State Utilities Commission involving territorial claims by Woodstock and Virginia Electric Power Company.

About 20 of the area's most influential farmers, businessmen and county officials went by bus to Raleigh to testify in Woodstock's behalf. They told the Com-

mission that they were well pleased with Woodstock's service, that they thought Woodstock should be assigned the territory it requested and that *only* Woodstock had been willing to go in and serve several years ago.

Bill Bulluck will retire as manager of Woodstock (and Tri-County Telephone) at the end of this year. He's not sure what he'll do then. "I don't want to quit working or to be idle," he said. "But I would like a little vacation. I haven't had one since 1954."

That's Bill Bulluck. He has put Woodstock EMC, Tri-County Telephone and the people of the area before Bill Bulluck. Woodstock has served its members well—but Bill Bulluck has served them even better.

He will leave behind a soundly managed and engineered electric system. He has made it a major influence for development in an area which might not have attained its present growth without the conveniences of electricity and the telephone.

Woodstock EMC took its name from the old, colonial town of Woodstock which burned about 1790. Thus, new life has been given to a name which would have passed, unknowingly to most people, into oblivion.

And such is appropriate—for Bill Bulluck and Woodstock EMC truly have given *new life* to the area.

—Ed Brown, Jr.

"What Are Some Good Ways for Teenagers to Earn Extra Money?"

"Teenage boys and girls could do such jobs as babysit, mow yards or even wash cars. If you live on or near a farm, you could help in tobacco. Here is an idea that might help. Put your name, address and phone number on your church or community bulletin board. Schedule a certain time to help anyone who needs assistance in any task or errand you might be able to do. Charge a certain amount of money an hour for certain jobs. This way you could do a variety of jobs."

Vicki Cook
Rt. 1
Franklinville

Vicki is 13 years old and is a freshman at Grays Chapel School. She enjoys playing the piano, swimming and other outdoor sports. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bill E. Cook, are served by Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Young teens can earn money many ways. Usually the location in which a teen lives plays a big part in finding a job to earn money. The teen who lives near or in the city could find odd jobs in the stores and also mow lawns, take paper routes or any other various jobs such as these. The country teen usually can help in picking strawberries, cherries, apples and other fruits for selling to buyers. Country teens can always work for farmers who have big crops and need help. If a teen really wants to earn his own money, he should not be hindered in any way. Determination is the big factor in a young teen finding a job."

Richie Spining
Box 142
Bakersville

Richie is a junior at Bowman High School. His hobbies are riding horses, playing basketball and

golf. His mother, Mrs. Jean Spining, is served by French Broad Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"There are many jobs for teenagers today. Some teens are babysitters, others are waitresses. Many of them work in the mills, in filling stations and on farms. There are people working to get jobs for teenagers today. Teenagers should work because many jobs can be done by them."

Paula Blount
Rt. 4, Box 536
Monroe

Paula is 12 years old and attends East Union School. Her hobbies are sewing and cooking. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Blount, are served by Union Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Most young teens are ambitious and part-time jobs are good test runs for them. While you are thinking about your future career, you need not be just marking time as a worker. You can be using your part-time job to learn things that are necessary for success in any line of work that you may later choose. Some of the most popular part-time jobs to earn money are carrying out groceries at a food market, servicing cars at a gas station, baby-sitting and housekeeping."

Sallie Marie Williams
Rt. 1
Magnolia

Sallie is 14 years old and attends E. E. Smith High School. Her hobbies are cooking, sewing and dancing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Williams, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen

R U N T A B L E

If you have a good answer, send it to **THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE**, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a \$5 check. Let yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"What do teens think about lowering the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen?"

This question was submitted by Garry Sherrill, who will be receiving \$5 from THE CAROLINA FARMER. Garry is 18 years old and attended Cool Spring High School. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sherrill, are served by Davie Electric Membership Corporation.

Efficiency Is Vital in Agribusiness

The broiler industry is one of the most competitive agribusinesses in North Carolina and North Carolina is one of the leading broiler-producing states in the nation. A Lincoln County firm is one of the more successful operators. Served by Rutherford EMC, it stays in business by practicing a constant efficiency in which dependable, low-cost electric service is nearly as vital as the broilers themselves.

By Clyde Osborne

Hudson Poultry Inc., which has its processing plant at Iron Station in Lincoln County, is an unusual independent in the most vertically-integrated of all agricultural businesses—broilers.

Hudson has no feed mills, no hatcheries, no laying flocks, no farmers producing under contract, nor any of the other standard embellishments of modern broiler operators.

Efficiency's the Secret

It does have a very efficient processing plant where it buys birds for processing and it has an enthusiastic salesman of great ability on whom 140 persons depend for their weekly pay checks.

That man is Fred W. McNeil Jr., president and co-owner of Hudson Poultry, a busy man almost constantly on the telephone calling contacts in New York, Chicago, Boston and even Charlotte, where he has regular customers for the plant's output of 150,000 weekly.

"We operate a specialty type of plant here," he said. "That's how we manage to stay in business. We process the birds and render the feathers and waste products into a high protein meal. The meal is 65 percent protein and sells for \$100 a ton."

Reared in Poultry

McNeil, who is a partner with Vernon Marley of Lenoir in the Hudson operation, was reared on a commercial egg farm in Wilkes County—near the town of Ferguson.

"The family made a living in poultry—such as it was," he recalls.

"So I've been in the poultry business for the last 20 years."

He has seen the advance of the broiler from a skinny-legged bird requiring 14 weeks to reach market size to a plump, deep-breasted modern chicken so efficient at converting feed to meat that he can reach market size in eight weeks.

The modern broiler reaches that weight on much less food as well.

To get broilers for processing, says McNeil, Hudson Poultry has to pay top prices to growers. "If we don't pay top prices, we're out of business, since we don't raise our own as all other broiler processors do."

Dressed Whole for Ice

His firm packs dressed whole broilers. No cutting is done at the Hudson plant.

"And you can bet we use plenty of ice," he smiled, "It would be rough to have a truckload turned down and have to eat 8,000 pounds of chicken all at once."

McNeil is gray haired and blue eyed, with an infectious smile and a sincerely friendly attitude.

On the wall behind him is a message from the University of North Carolina Alumni Fund, one of appreciation for his long period of annual donations to the institution.

His plant processes about one-fortieth of the five million plus broilers grown in North Carolina each week.

Some Empires Topple

"The broiler business," he says, "is one of the most competitive in the world. The big feed companies are in the business deeply, and they are battling."

"Some big broiler empires have been built. Some of them have toppled. We've been in the business in a modest way for 20 years. It means we've had to be efficient to stay in the market."

McNeil, on this point, gives a big pat on the back to Raymond Steele, Hudson's plant superintendent.

"He's built a lot of automatic machinery for us which has saved labor and greatly increased our over-all efficiency. On the close margin on which we operate, we have to be efficient. The compe-



Hudson Poultry's Fred W. McNeil, Jr.

tion is rough."

Hudson's chickens cost more than others—the highest daily market quotation, he adds. "And after processing them we can get only the going wholesale price. We have to save somewhere in between."

"The broiler industry," he says, "is in a very stable position if you don't look at the past, nor into the future. It's rocking along pretty good."

"But look at the millions of dollars which were lost last year by processors. And there's a prediction for a 5 percent increase in broiler numbers by November. The market won't absorb the increase, so it looks like there'll be more money lost."

"But right this minute, the price for dressed broilers at 28 cents-plus wholesale isn't bad."

Sewage from the rendering plant and other phases of the immaculate Hudson operation is handled by two large lagoons where bacteria render all refuse harmless.

The rendering plant, unlike most, is clean and odorless.

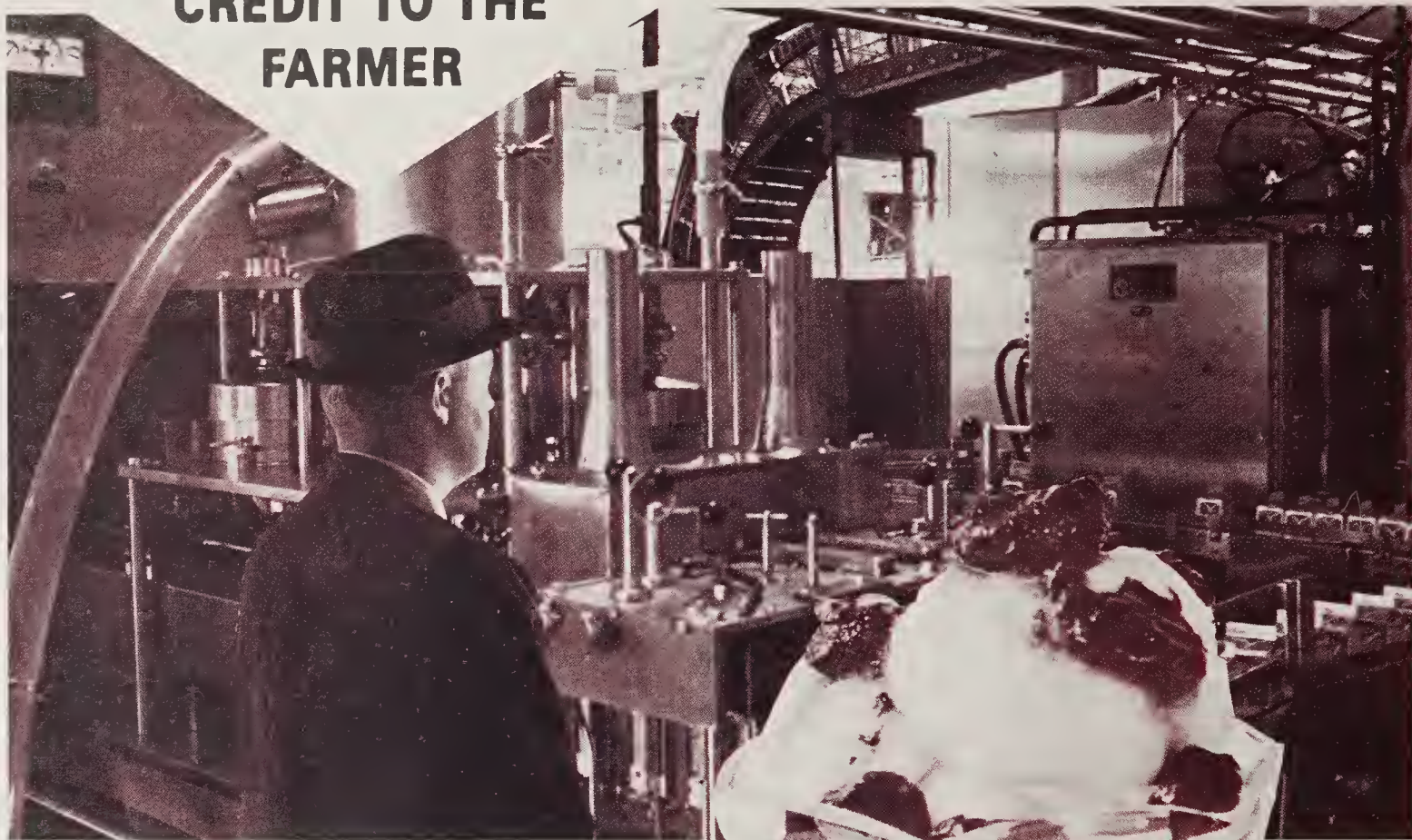
It takes a lot of water to operate Hudson Poultry for a day—250,000 gallons.

The water is pumped from deep wells and stored in upright tanks at the plant.

The plant, he says, is a fairly self-sufficient operation.

(Clyde Osborne is rural life editor for The Charlotte Observer. His article is reprinted from The Charlotte Observer by permission.)

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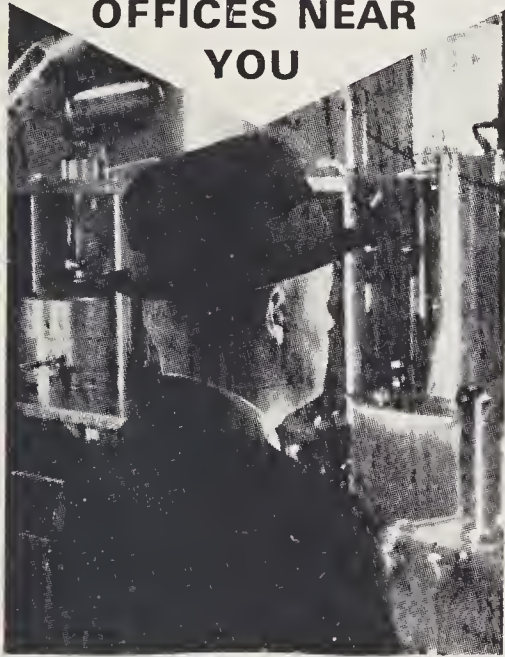
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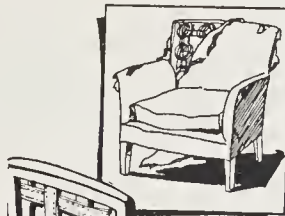


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Slippery Client

"If you win this case," the man said, "I will give you \$2,000."
"Very well," said the lawyer, "get some witnesses."

The man got the witnesses and won his case.

"Well," said the lawyer, "you won. What about my \$2,000?"

"Get some witnesses," said the man.

Wedding Details

The mother and daughter were busy with wedding plans when the groom-to-be called. He watched the preparations rather impatiently until his future wife noticed his look of annoyance.

"Darling, we have a lot to do," she soothed, "and if we want to make our wedding a big success, we mustn't forget the most insignificant detail."

"Oh, don't worry about that," murmured the young man, "I'll be there all right!"



"You call, Mom?"



"Do you seriously expect me to make out a little sign like that one at the speed I was going?"

Motivation

Surprised to see his teen-aged son busy at mowing and raking the lawn, the puzzled father went to his wife for an explanation of the miracle.

"Well, I tried everything under the sun to get him to do it last week but nothing worked." Then she added triumphantly, "Today . . . I just told him that I lost the car keys in the grass."

Errant Moral

The young teacher had just finished telling a small boy of a lamb that had strayed from the flock and had been eaten by the wolf.

"You see," she said, "had the lamb been obedient and stayed with the flock, it wouldn't have been eaten by the wolf, would it?"

"No, ma'am," answered the small boy. "It would have been eaten by us."

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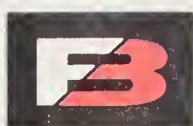


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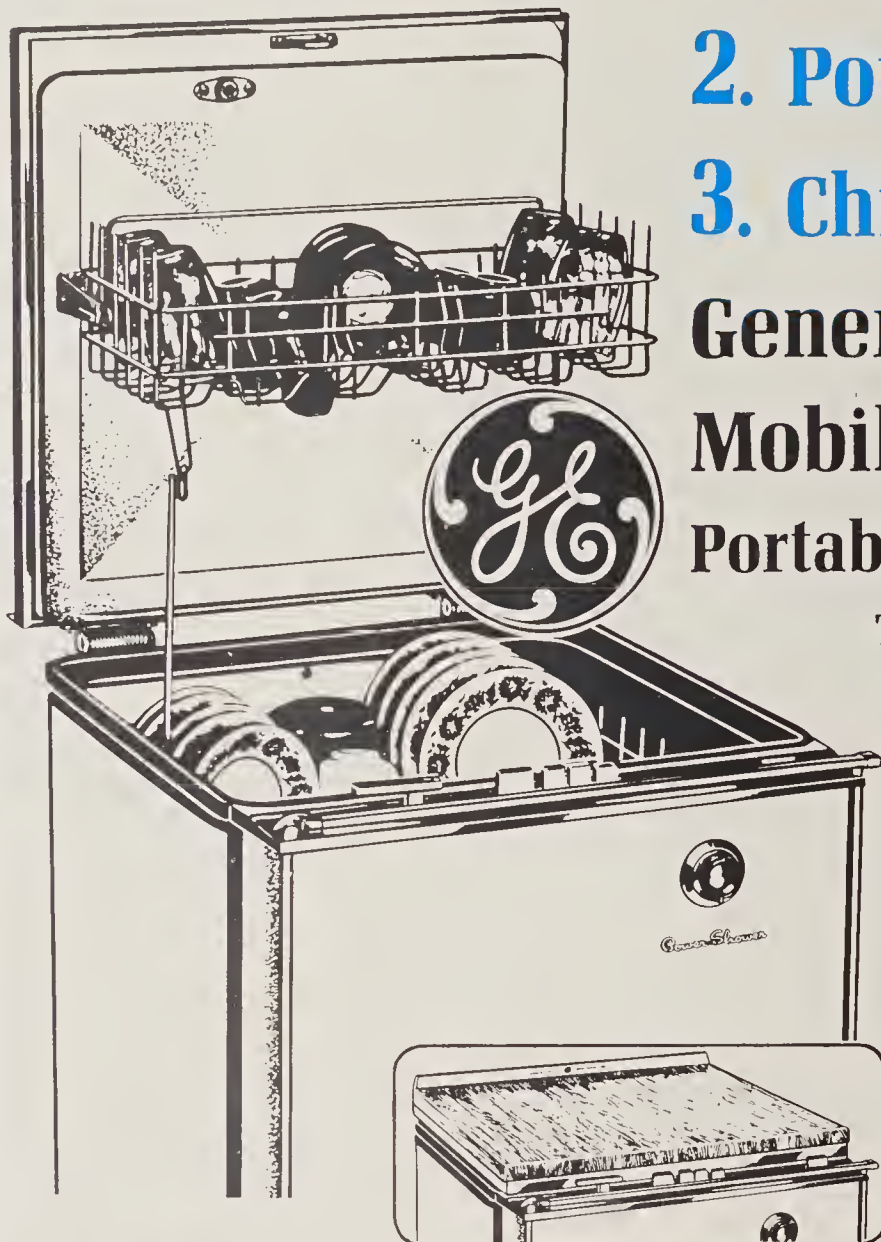
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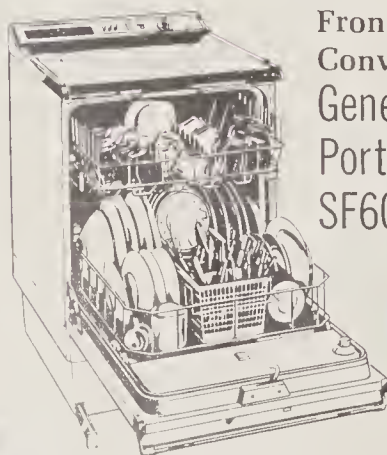


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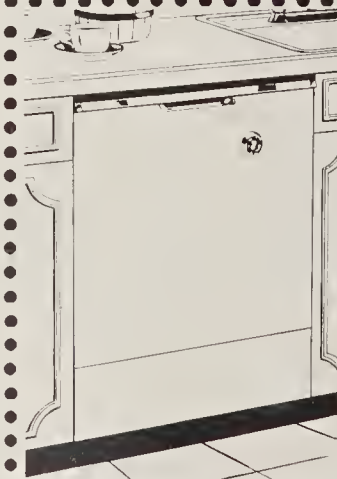
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